

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

F. & A. M.
BROCKWAY LODGE, No. 314.
Regular communications for 1900 will be held on the following Thursday evenings of each month at 8:00 o'clock in Masonic Hall, Main street, Yale, Jan. 21, Feb. 28, Mar. 28, May 28, June 27, July 27, August 28, Sept. 28, October 21, Nov. 21, Dec. 19. Visiting brethren will receive a fraternal welcome. Robt. H. Menzies, W. M. Henry Pearce, Secy.

O. E. S. CHAPTER, No. 84.
REGULAR MEETINGS for 1900 will be held on the following Wednesday evenings of each month in Masonic Hall, Yale: Jan. 17, Feb. 14, Mar. 11, April 18, May 16, June 13, July 18, Aug. 15, Sept. 12, Oct. 10, Nov. 7, Dec. 12. Mrs. Tena J. Dineen, Secy.

K. O. T. M.
YALE TENT, No. 88.
Regular review every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp, in hall, Lutz block. Visiting Knights will be cordially received. Members requested to attend regularly. Myron Arnold, Com. William Arnold, Secy. W. A. Cavendish, F. R.

PEERLESS HIVE, 123 L. O. T. M.
Meets the first and third Friday evening of each month in Masonic Hall, at 7:30 o'clock. Janet Edward, Com. Mrs. Mary Brown, R. K. Nellie McCall, F. R.

I. O. O. F.
ADVANCE LODGE, No. 110.
Meets every Friday evening at their hall in Chamberlain block. Members of the order are cordially invited. Lew Zavit, W. G. E. F. Fend, Secy. R. W. Menzies, Treas.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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M. D. M. C. Trinity University, Toronto, Ont. Office and residence Main street house formerly occupied by Dr. J. Wells. Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. and after 6 p. m.

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YALE EXPOSITOR.

TEN PAGES.

YALE, MICH.

The Russian empire is possibly the greatest contributor to the world's supply of fur. Russian and Siberian hunters destroy annually 3,000,000 ermines, 16,000,000 marmots and 25,000,000 squirrels.

Among the features of Japan's military system is the fact that on the army pay rolls are 2,000 tailors, 1,000 shoemakers, 10,000 grocers, and 1,500 attendants, says the Washington Times. The medical staff is one of the most complete in either Europe or Asia. All officers holding only temporary commissioned rank are included in the list of petty officers.

Investments in horse-flesh are proverbially uncertain, but a city board of health found an ample return for the fifteen dollars expended in the purchase of a horse. The animal was used in producing antitoxin, and yielded many thousand vials, valued at thousands of dollars. Having done his work and been turned out to grass, he now enjoys a well-deserved rest.

It is said that the Bank of France has an invisible studio in a gallery behind the cashiers, so that at a given signal from one of them any suspected customer can instantly have his photograph taken without his knowledge. The camera has also become very useful in the detection of frauds, a word or figure that to the eye seemed completely erased being clearly reproduced in photographs of the document that had been tampered with.

Daughters of the Confederacy throughout the country are interested in a movement which has been started to buy the old home of Gen. Stonewall Jackson at Lexington, Va. The matter has been under consideration by a local chapter of the daughters at Lexington, and Mrs. Jackson. She wishes to dispose of the property as she cannot afford to keep it, and the daughters are considering the advisability of buying it and turning it to hospital purposes.

T. J. J. See of the Naval Observatory has announced the results of new measurements of Saturn and its rings, which differ somewhat from older determinations. He makes the exterior diameter of the rings about 173,226 miles, the equatorial diameter of Saturn 74,990 miles, and the polar diameter 67,395, the difference between the two diameters being 7,595 miles almost equal to the entire diameter of the earth. Mr. See's measures make the diameter of Titan, the largest of Saturn's moons, 2,032 miles. It had previously been estimated as high as 3,500 miles.

At a recent woman's meeting where parliamentary points were getting tangled and feelings embittered, Mrs. William Tod Helms begged that the ladies heed the rules of the Pilgrims: "Touch no state matters; pick no quarrels; reveal no secrets; maintain no ill opinions; make no comparisons; lay no wagers." These maxims have since been known in this circle as "Fanny's recipe for club elections." Oddly enough, King Edward recently discovered an old black letter manuscript bearing the same rules, which he has caused to be framed and posted in Windsor Castle. They may be recommended to persons who are not habitués of clubs or castles.

The summer camp for schoolboys is a recognized institution in certain parts of the country. All its advantages may be seen in a new application of the camp idea which has just been made by members of the Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association. In this second summer of their enterprise sixty boys preparing for college are to gather at a spot on the New England coast where the best facilities for all land and water sports abound. Besides the boys there will be fifteen "leaders," young men still in college or just out of it, who have been identified with the more serious aspects of college life, as well as with athletics. Indeed, a fair proportion of them can wear a "varsity" initial on their sweaters.

According to scientific investigations, directed from Washington, which have been going on for several months, there are about 275 reported cases of leprosy in the United States. It is thought probable that the real number may be nearer 1,000. For various reasons physicians who have cases of this disease, in many instances either fail or refuse to report them. But the number reported is sufficiently large to occasion some alarm. Seventy-four of the known cases are in New Orleans, chiefly among the Italian population. There are 23 in Minnesota, mostly among the Scandinavians in the rural settlements. There are 15 cases in North Dakota, and two in South Dakota, among the same people. Chicago has five cases and New York six.

Attention has recently been called by scientists to the disappearance of the chamois from the French Alps. These graceful animals, in spite of the fact that they conceal their homes and places of refuge in the most inaccessible spots, at heights varying from 2,600 feet to 11,500 feet, are mercilessly hunted and shot down, so that there is danger of their complete extinction. In Italy there is a large reserve on which the chamois are protected, and the formation of a similar reserve in France is advocated.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm - A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

One of the most valuable object lessons for farmers in the vicinity of the station is that which shows that liberal treatment should be given to fowls. We know that even to northern farmers such large area per fowl is rather startling. It may be excessive, but, if so, it is an error on the side of virtue. It at least does away with the little bare yards that are so frequently seen in connection with poultry houses. American farmers have no good reason for being so sparing of land for poultry runs as they frequently are.

Poultry Briefs.

The North Carolina Experiment Station is doing some work in poultry culture and is preparing to do more. A young man, Prof. Johnson, has charge of poultry affairs, and shows commendable enterprise in his management of them. The writer had the pleasure last week of looking over the poultry plant at the station mentioned. Prof. Johnson apologized for the little work yet done; but if all the stations had done as much even as has the North Carolina Station, poultry science would be further advanced than it is today. At least, a good beginning has been made.

In addition to the incubators in the cellar was a patent egg turner manufactured by a St. Louis firm. It is so simple that it is very natural to surmise that the patent is on some detail of the appliance rather than on the principle of it. It therefore follows that any poultryman can make one. The turner consists of an egg case revolving on an iron rod that passes through horizontally. The principle of the scheme is found in the wire which that hold the eggs so firmly that they will not drop out of position when the case is turned. Once a day the case is turned, and the work of changing the position of the eggs is completed. It is a great improvement over turning each egg by hand. As most of our poultry rears are aware eggs being kept for setting are turned daily to keep them in the most perfect arrangement possible, as relates to the yolk.

The most striking object lesson is the incubator cellar, which was constructed largely by the aid of the agricultural students that are working their way. This is the best possible method of spending the funds, as it helps the station, helps the students, and helps the farmers by giving them most valuable object lessons. A pit was first dug to a depth we would say of perhaps four feet. The bottom was cemented, and a regular house was built above the floor, the whole structure being two stories in height. The cellar portion is about 7 feet in height, which brings it a few feet above the ground. To the top of the cellar wall is composed of concrete made in the following manner: The uprights were first placed. Then boards were laid hard up against the uprights inside and out, the cavity being filled with cement, sand and stones. When the grout was hardened enough to hold its form the boards were raised a foot or so above the fresh grout and more of the mixture poured in. This process was continued till the grout wall had been carried to the desired height. This is an easy and rapid way of constructing a wall, and one that does not require any greater amount of skill than exists in the untrained sons of any farmer. The effect on the temperature was very satisfactory, little variation being noticed even in the coldest weather. In this cellar the incubators are placed and are with ease regulated to and kept at the temperatures desired. The cellar is so well lighted that no artificial light is required by day.

A New Massachusetts Law.

The Massachusetts legislature has just passed a law which requires that all bottles, pipettes or other measuring glasses used by any person, firm or corporation, or by any employee or agent, thereof, at any creamery, cheese factory, condensed milk factory, milk depot or other place in this state, in determining by the Babcock test or by any other test, the value of milk or cream received from different persons or associations at such creameries, factories or milk depots as a basis of payment for such milk or cream, shall be used for testing for accuracy. Such bottles, pipettes or measuring glasses shall bear in ineffaceable marks or characters the evidence that such test has been made by the authority named in section two of the act. No inaccurate bottles, pipettes or glasses shall be found such marks or characters, but when found inaccurate shall be marked "bad." The director of the Hatch Experiment Station or some competent person designated by him is required to make such tests. The act of course provides for compensation for the services of such a tester. The law also provides that once in six months the director of the Hatch experiment station, or his authorized agent, shall inspect at the expense of the owners all centrifugal or other machines used by any person, firm or corporation, or by any agent or employee thereof, for the testing of milk or cream in fixing the value thereof; and the director of the experiment station or his authorized agent shall cause all such machines to be put in condition to obtain accurate results with the Babcock test or other tests, at the expense of the owners thereof. Such machines may be re-

placed by new ones at the option of the persons to whom they belong.

Still another provision of the law requires that all persons who enjoy the Babcock test to determine the butter fat contained in milk shall first secure a certificate from the director of the Hatch station that he or she is competent to perform such work.

The director is also authorized to test farmers' samples of milk or cream by the Babcock method, the cost in each case to be paid by the farmer. The penalty for violating any of the provisions of the law is \$25 for the first offense and not more than \$50 for each subsequent offense.

Notes by Buff Jersey.

Last week we attended a Farmers' Institute in McDonough county, holding a meeting at this time of the year was an experiment with these people. The meeting was a good one and the program an interesting one. Beet culture, small fruits, ensilage, the orchard and hog breeding were some of the papers read. En route we saw evidences of the very dry weather in clover, oats and hay crops, timothy heading out six and eight inches high and oats turning brown. It stands farmers in hand to study the best methods for securing their corn crops to make the best and largest amount of food when their hay lands are so unprofitable. At Cedar Hill Farm we have put the plow in all of our soil and feel we are doing the right thing in so doing. Peas and oats, oats, flax and millet, soy beans, southern peas, all turn off more feed per acre than our clover or timothy meadows, and all of above crops are rich in protein and also assist in keeping up fertility of the soil.

Last week we put our cows on grass and did so without having any of the first grass effects—soft butter or cows losing in milk flow. We began by turning them out late in the morning after receiving their ensilage and grain feed and returning them to stable early in afternoon, where they again got ensilage and grain. After following this up for a few days they were finally allowed to return to pasture after evening milking, staying there till morning, receiving only grain in stable night and morning. We will continue this plan till our daily milk record shows us that the grass is getting short, when we will open our summer silo of corn and feed twice a day in stable.

The individual milk record of a herd shows us some things but little thought of by the average dairyman. Take my trip to the Institute spoken of at beginning of this article as an example. I missed only one milking, that of evening. My string of cows number ten. My boys milked their cows at the usual hour and then milked mine, which was about forty-five minutes later than was their habit of being milked by me. The late hour saved my ten from shrinking that night, but the next morning they shrank from one to three pounds each, and again at night lost. My boys' cows also lost from the fact that they were hurriedly milked the evening I was away. It took from Thursday morning to Friday evening to get the herd back to their normal work, just from one set of cows being changed from their individual way. The milk sheet shows in pounds and ounces gains and losses right through the year that without the record we would not notice, but few of these changes come but that we can trace the cause.—Buff Jersey.

Favus, Baldness or White Comb.

Symptoms.—This disease first shows itself upon the comb, wattles and neck, frequently on one side of the head only. It appears as small white, yellowish raised spots circular or irregular in outline. These spots at first distinct grow and coalesce, until the skin is covered with a grayish yellow crust that may become one-fourth of an inch in thickness. In about a month the feathers become affected and eventually fall off, leaving the skin bare and covered with numerous crusts, each depressed in the center where a feather was attached.

The effects of favus are wasting and debility.

Often death may follow. The disease is caused by a lowly organized fungus Achlorion Schonleinii, found within the crusts. Treatment.—The disease is contagious, hence diseased fowls should be isolated. The complaint yields readily to treatment, especially when confined to parts of the head destitute of feathers. The affected areas should be bathed in warm water, and as much of the crust as possible removed with a blunt instrument, as the handle of a spoon. Then apply daily an ointment composed of benzine one part, soft soap 3 parts and flowers of sulphur to the proper consistency. Another good ointment is red oxide of mercury 1 part and vaseline 8 parts.

It requires more care than skill in feeding the brood sow. It is important that the milk supply be increased in proportion to the increased capacity of the pig to consume it. If the sow be fed too much when the pigs are young, too much milk is taken by them and "scours" or diarrhoea is the result, while if not enough is given, when the pigs become older they fail to grow as they should, and it must be remembered that it is extremely doubtful whether any pig that is stunted in its growth when young ever pays for its feed.

It don't pay a farmer to keep common dunghill fowls. While improving your stock don't forget the chickens—buy the best.

All that is best and purest in a man is but the echo of a mother's benediction.

WONDERFUL MAMMAL.

NEWLY DISCOVERED BEAST OF THE CONGO FORESTS.

An Absolutely New Type of Existing Animal—Missing Link May Yet Be Found in Region of the Mountains of the Moon.

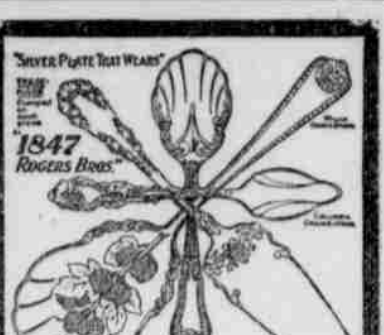
What Sir Harry Johnston thought to be probably a new zebra, living in the Congo forests, has proved to be a new mammal indeed, but neither the Equus Johnstoni, which it was provisionally named, nor a horse of any kind or sort. It is an absolutely new type of existing animal, so far as can be judged from the skin and two skulls which a courteous Swedish officer, Mr. K. Eriksson, commandant of the Congo State fort of Mbembi, has sent to the administrator of British Central Africa. Not long ago explorers in the far southern Cordilleras of Patagonia found the recent remains of the great ground sloth, which was believed to be extinct. But this is an even more suggestive fact, for its now certain that an absolutely unknown creature, of large size, and probably the only representative of a prehistoric race of mammals, survives in some numbers in what is now a part of the British empire. The existence of an unknown elephant or rhinoceros, or wild camel, in some untrodden part of earth would be an interesting but not an unexpected discovery. When the gorilla was once more found by Du Chailly, three centuries after Andrew Battell, the sailor of Leigh, had described those he had seen during his captivity among the West African Portuguese, curiosity and interest centered in the size and mental characteristics of the giant ape, but it was only one of a known class, and gave no fresh view as to the limits of animal form on the globe today or hint as to the actual color and shape of creatures now vanished from our planet. The new mammal does this. It is a living representative of a lost form. It may, for all we know, have habits unlike those of any existing creature. Its color is strange and its markings unlike those of the animals of today, inverting the usual distribution of tints. All large existing wild animals are lighter below than above. Nearly all, except the zebra and tiger, are of sober colors. This beast is painted with gaudy hues and striped below and not above. Every other creature which bears true horns has either two or four. The giraffe alone has the rudiments of three. The new mammal has also the rudiments of three horn cores. The Times gives a detailed account of the extraordinary coloring of this prehistoric beast. It is as large as a wild horse, cloven-footed and a ruminant. The head is large, the muzzle tapering, the cheeks white, the muzzle brown. This suggests the coloring of one of the larger African antelopes. But the whole forehead is scarlet-red which narrows into a thin black line down to the nostrils. A scarlet-painted mammal as large as a horse is novel enough; but this is carried out by a general mass of dark brown, painting the ears, neck, shoulders, belly and back. This brown is so tinted with red as to appear almost crimson in some lights. Proceeding with this reconstruction, we have now a brown beast, with asses' ears, a scarlet forehead and white cheeks. There remain the hindquarters (the most conspicuous part in most quadrupeds) and the legs. The hindquarters, and the hind-legs down to the hoofs, are striped with purple black, white and pale orange. The proportions are something like those of a horse, and the outline that of a tapir. It is believed to live upon leaves, which accounts for its inhabiting the great forest and not the grass plains, which, if the new beast had been a horse as was conjectured, it would certainly have done. No painter's fancy has ever pictured such a beast, though the imaginary accounts of zebras circulated by the Jesuit Tuchard in the middle of the seventeenth century credit them with gorgeous coloring. "As for the wild asses," he writes, "they are of all colors. They have a long blue stripe that reaches from head to tail, the body being like that of a horse, full of broad streaks, all very lively, blue, yellow, green, black and white." But even he did not give them a bright red forehead. We have now found a survivor of the prehistoric beasts; and who shall say what will be the next addition to our knowledge of the still living races of the world, man or beast, from this rankly overgrown, sun-beated, river-purged land? Possibly a new and monstrous ape. The "missing link," which present explorers hope to find in Java, may be found feeding in the same forests as this descendant of the sivattherium.

Unique Center-Piece.

A dwarf orange tree in a porcelain jar of oriental design is the latest novelty designed to replace the jardiniere of ferns which has so long done duty on the dining room table. The idea is French, and it bids fair to take well here. It is said that the fashion was introduced by Count Boni de Castellane, who brought on the table a dwarf cherry tree with a dozen ripe cherries depending from its branches. When the fruit course was in order, each guest clipped his or her share with silver fruit scissors.

International Botanical Association.

The Journal of Botany announces that a new society, to be called the International Botanical Association, is to be formed at a meeting to be held in the botanical laboratory of the University of Geneva on August 7.



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